# THE REMAKING OF NEW YORK

IT'S AN UPHILL ROAD THAT LEADS TO THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Little Accomplished Toward Carrying Out Plans for the City's Improvement Municipal Art Society Phinks It Has Made a Start, Though Discouragements Experienced by Art Stasionaries.

The Municipal Art Society put out a few years ago a lot of plans for beautifying New York, at which citizens who believe that the largest city in America and the second largest city in the world may be and ought to be redeemed from the stigma of being among the least beautiful of large cities took heart and looked hopefully for results. Concrete results, however, have been slow in materializing.

Hence these same persons have been asking whether anything has been done to carry out the plans, and if not, why not? They are asking also what the society has done to justify a recent announcement in a real estate paper that owing to the constant efforts of the Municipal Art Society to make New York "The City Beautiful" it will in fifteen years or so have become the most wonderful city in the world.

The declared aim of the society at its inception was "to provide adequate sculptural decorations for the public buildings and parks of the city of New York and to promote in every way the beautifying of its streets and public thoroughfares." this aim still paramount, or is the society now more concerned with utilitarian than with aesthetic principles? This question is asked by those who believe that in spite of the city's remarkable growth in population and imposing buildings in the last half dozen years its progress in decorative features has been as a snail's pace.

So far as can be learned none of the 1,138 members of the Municipal Art Society disputes this proposition. On the contrary most of them heartily endorse it. Nevertheless, both members and directors insist that so far from retreating from its earlier aims the society is hammering away more persistently than ever to carry them out, that the society's present methods may differ from those of ten years ago, but its object, its purpose, has never changed.

The society's managers believe, however, that the best way to seek the accomplishment of these ends is by laying a broader foundation; in other words, to lead up to the beautifying of the streets and public places by planning them better, by securing freedom of transit, more dignified and worthy settings and approaches. Purely sesthetic qualities are always paramount, it is explained, even when the society is grappling with the question of bridge approaches and rapid transit routes.

Some time ago Calvin Tomkins, better informed perhaps than any one else concerning the achievements of the society, said in an address: "The establishment in the public mind of the need for comprehensive planning of all these factors incident to the city's growth has constituted the principal achievement of the society during the last two years," and he instanced the gain along this line by citing an elaborate report of the City Improvement Commission, which recommended many of the suggestions made by the Municipal Art Society and was the very first official recognition by the city of the desirability of comprehensive planning in anticipation of municipal needs. On that occasion Mr. Tomkins pointed out that thus far perhaps the most important work of the society had been its effort to give a fitting answer to the request of the Mayor for all the data the society could get relative to the replanning and embellishment of the city

MORE PUBLIC INTEREST NEEDED. When asked the other day what the Municipal Art Society had accomplished along asthetic lines of late Mr. Tomkins gazed

thoughtfully from his office over the bay before replying: "Comparatively little in comparison with the amount to be done. There has been

more talk than accomplishment, and this must necessarily be so at the present stage of the society's work. What we are most concerned about these

days is to stir up a healthy interest in a general scheme for developing New Yorkscheme which includes transportation, bridges, tunnels, parks, the grouping of public buildings and to work out which there must be coincident planning in the newer parts and a reorganizing of the street system in the older parts.

In some sections of Manhattan we are using a street system suitable for a small village, and the problem of adapting these streets to modern uses becomes more difficult every year because of the improvemen of private property, which goes on rapidly, regardless of its effect on public improve ments. They are doing in London what we must do in New York.

## THE STEEL PROBLEM.

\*Owing to the shape of this city it is important that there should be main arteria. thoroughfares running north and south Thus Sixth and Seventh avenues ought to be extended south to Varick street, which ought to be widened, and the soone this work is done the less it will cost the city and the more effectively, from an artistic standpoint, will that part of the city be improved.

By arcading some streets and opening up others which have dead ends it will be possible to redesign certain localities in a more imposing architectural and artistic manner; and setting aside the very obvious practical advantages of these changes the society emphasizes the fact that they should be considered with distinct reference to the artistic improvement of the locality in which

"The cutting through of culs de sac made by the abrupt ending of one street on another is strongly recommended by this society, and such changes can be made at small expense and a tremendous gain in point of artistic results to the neighborhood. For instance, Sullivan street, which | plans on that account. ended at narrow West Third street, has recently been cut through to Washington Square South, thereby removing a block of dilapidated houses and opening up an important vista from the park which means naturally that the section southward is

distinctly improved. "This is one of the very few instances in which such short extensions have been considered by the city officials.

## GO AS YOU PLEASE CITY MAKING.

"This society points out that not only is it possible to correct some mistakes in the structural planning of New York, but that it is easy by taking advantage of these mistakes to avoid repeating them in the newer sections like The Bronx, Queens and Richmond, where parks and streets should be laid out coordinately. There is a hot fight going on now in the eastern part of The Bronx between rival factions in regard to sectional development, one faction favcring a comprehensive plan of development for the general welfare, the other having more regard for existing local developments for private ends.

"Tie Municipal Art Society has turned its

I fluence toward the former, appreciating that now is the time to get parks and broad thoroughfares before that section rets to be thickly populated. In France and Belgium the streets are all carefully planned beforehand, civic rights coming before

private ownership. "In this country, however, public structural development of cities is coincident with enormous private real estate operations, and according to our laws a property holder cannot be interfered with. A favorite way over here is to buy up a lot of land, out it up into parcels and sell it to as many men, maybe each of whom holds widely divergent views as to the improvement of his pr

The character of many of the buildings In The Bronz is discouraging to the lover of beauty, each builder going ahead independently, with the result that there is no uniformity in height, in the materials used or in architecture.

### CHANCES TO BEAUTIFY NEW YORK.

"The Concourse in The Bronx and the Flatbush avenue extension, both now under way, are among the achievements in which the Municipal Art Society has had a hand; and the proposed Manhattan Bridge and the purchase by the city of the property opposite the City Hall on the north side of Chambers street west of the Hall of Records are enterprises which the society is working hard to further, knowing the artistic possi-

bilities in both for the city. "The Hall of Records ought to be extended to Broadway, and the acquiring of the land in question by the city would furnish the key to the artistic development of the city, I think. If the city gives up the idea of finally acquiring this property it loses one of the greatest chances I know of to beautify New York.

"Nearly two years ago this society urged upon the Mayor the inadvisability of consenting to another proposed fadical change in the plans for the Manhattan Bridge, pointing out that we did not believe our citizens wished plans for pubic improvements changed with every administration, in spite of which the plans were changed and contracts entered for new designs. In January last we again recommended the prompt appointment of an impartial expert to pass on the relative merits of conflicting designs and made other suggestions which we hoped might hurry along the much needed work, but without success. We shall keep on; though.

"The widening of Fifty-ninth street, made absolutely necessary by the near completion of the Blackwell's Island Bridge, is another project to which we are giving much attention, because of the commanding position of the street and the sesthetic

ossibilities it suggests. "We feel assured that once structural errors in the planning of the city are corrected, it will be easier to gain the public ear in respect to the decoration of public buildings-a subject now viewed by the general public with supreme indifference.

### MINOR ACHIEVEMENTS.

"Here are some of the minor achieve nents of the Society: Last year it instituted a taxpayer's suit to prevent bill board advertising on the temporary fence around the Public Library and, as a result, the Park Commissioner had to abate the nui-

"Our protests against the extension of elevated railroad structures, in the Borough of Manhattan, have been effective. \*Our recommendations that there should

be no bridge terminals, that bridges should be considered as sections of continuous streets, seem likely to be realized. "The presentation to the city of the elec-

trolier and isle of safety at Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, which led to the erection of others at the Erie ferry and in Long Acre Square, is worth remembering.

"The vast increase in the number of window boxes, trees, shrubs and vines used to beautify houses and streets in this borough, followed upon the establishment of the 'Block Beautiful' in Brooklyn, in which every house was adorned with window boxes and vines. In Manhattan at one time trees were boldly declared a nuisance, and a window box too impractical to discuss, whereas in the last year or two trees, vines, window boxes and shrubs have been multi-

"There was held a separate exhibition last year calling attention to comparative art in street advertising, the object being to minimize the objectionable features of this kind of display by discriminating against bad color and design.

"Cooperation between this society, the Borough Presidents and others resulted in provision for suitable signs at street corners in Manhattan and produced similar results in other boroughs."

## PROF. HAMLIN'S TASK.

In order to work more effectively on the problem of decorating or attempting to decorate public buildings, the Municipal Art Society appointed about three years ago a committee on the decoration of public buildings of which A. D. F. Hamlin, professor of architecture at Columbia University, was made chairman. Late in 1903; the committee held its first meeting and a year later issued its first report.

This report began with the declaration that its first year's record was chiefly a record of failure to accomplish what it started out to do. That was one year ago. Prof-Hamlin is still chairman of the committee. and brought up to date his comments on the difficulties which have beset the committee from the start and practically wrecked plan after plan for hastening the development of a city beautiful, are much the same as those he made twelve months ago. In the interim the public attitude has changed

AN ART MISSIONARY'S DISCOURAGEMENTS. Fortunately for the real estate paper's prediction referred to, Prof. Hamlin is as vigorous in action as in speech and not easily defeated. Although a trifle discouraged over the obtuseness of the general public to the æsthetic needs of New York, he has not the smallest intention of modifying his

"The eyes of the public must be opened, the public taste must be educated to a point where it will be eager to cooperate in any plan to beautify the city," declares Prof. Hamlin, which is courageous indeed, when offset with a previous statement of his

"One after another efforts undertaken by this committee in behalf of specific decorative enterprises have met with opposition or indifference so complete as to be utterly disheartening. Official ignorance and public indifference regarding the importance of the dignified and worthy embellishment of public buildings with paintings, mosaics, stained glass and works of sculpture; indifference and ignorance more dense and widespread than we of the committee had conceived possible—these constitute the untoward conditions which have opposed an absolute barrier to every move-

ment we have undertaken to further." Mr. Hamlin still stands by this statement, even while admitting that the star of hope is slowly but surely coming into view on the municipal horizon. In reccunting the other pay some of the endeavors and discouragements of the committee on the

decoration of public buildings Mr. Hamlin NO MONEY TO DECORATE CARNEGES LIBRA.

STEEL. "Take the matter of the forty Carnegie libraries to be built in Manhattan. Naturally we thought it would be the easiest thing in the world to induce the trustees to agree to a resolution of the Municipal

Art Society that a sum not exceeding 5 per cent, of the cost of each library, or \$500, should be put aside for suitable interior wall decorations commemorating events relating to its locality.

The suggestion was 'cordially approved' and then turned down on the plea that the trustees had no funds to spend on decora-tions, as the cost of the buildings promised to absorb the whole appropriation.

"Then the committee discussed plans to raise money by subscription and to concentrate its efforts on the decoration of a few libraries, but it soon became perfectly clear that nothing could be done with the Carnegie libraries in Manhattan. "There is some hope for the Brooklyn

Carnegie libraries, though, several of the

trustees expressing a willingness to save

out enough from the general building fund for decorations for at least five or six of the more important branches. "Another straw of hope which has lately blown our way is the decision of those in charge of the Second Naval Battalion armory in South Brooklyn under advice from our committee to decorate five of its

division rooms with two large mural paint-

ings each, the paintings to portray various

#### celebrated events of the navy. BUSINESS CALLS ON ART.

"The Board of Education has permitted the Municipal Art Society to invite competition for a pair of historical paintings to decorate the side walls of the main entrance of the Morris High School in The Bronx. The competition closed this week and probably the work will be well under way by next winter.

"The paintings are, of course, a gift from this society, which, by the way, intends to appropriate a certain sum every year to be spent in a work of art for the beautifying of the city.

"It is an interesting fact that the buildings dedicated to money making purposes are away ahead of the buildings built by the city, in artistic decorations. Some of the hotels, for instance, have employed artists of note to paint historical and allegorical scenes of great beauty in their lobbies and

"Theatres and tailor and millinery estabishments spend large sums often in decorating the interior and exterior of their premises. On the contrary the City Fathers who are supposed to be able to catch the ear of the people at any and all times, generally refuse to lift a hand to free New York from the opprobrium of utter commercialism earned by her indifference to the function of art in civic life.

MARBLE SLABS INSTEAD OF MURAL PAINTINGS "Take, for instance, the Hall of Records. One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to decorate this fine building, for which the best mural painters of the country submitted, without charge to the city, carefully prepared schemes of decoration for walls and ceilings worthy of our wealth and civio greatness, our artistic progress and our history, all of which were pushed aside by the Board of Estimate in favor of unmeaning slabs of marble of no particular

"That's the official attitude toward the question of decorating public buildings. explained in part by the inability of the average official to see other than the selfish motive in any memorial or plea by artists or to overcome the suspicion that most art societies are organized for the purpose of securing jobs and plums for their mem-

## A BOSTON TRIUMPH.

"The Municipal Art Society, being composed principally of laymen, can therefore exercise, and does exercise, a stronger influence than any professional society in breaking down the barrier to artistic progress. The committee will continue to put out strong efforts to make available a permissive appropriation by the city under the laws of 1900 of \$50,000 annually for artistic purpose s. and which so far the Board of Apport ionment has never ventured to make even in

"This sum would go far toward the empellishment of important buildings like the City Hall, the great public library, the prospective ferry terminals, Police Headquarters and others-buildings which in any European city of second or third rank would be decorated with the fines paintings, statues, reliefs, &c.

"Boston, with one-sixth the population of New York, has made her public library a subject of civic pride and delight, the Congressional Library in Washington has attracted universal attention and general admiration; but strangers come to this magnificent metropolis to find that the highest municipal ideal of artistic beauty seems to be slabs of costly marble. And yet this city abounds in highly trained painters and sculptors."

EDUCATION FOR PUBLIC TASTE. "Ho w are the eyes of the public to be opened, how is the public taste to be edu-

"Well, a plan of action we have arranged for the coming season includes, first, an exhibition of mural and sculptural decorative art, given in the early fall, which shall include both historic examples and modern American work; second, a course of free lectures at the National Arts Club on the great mural decorations of the world, and a series of three with lantern slides illustrations on European and American

decorative painting and sculpture.
"Between now and the annual meet-"Between now and the annual meet-ing of the society next April members of committee are to collect information of work in progress on contemplated o completed in the line of mural painting and decorative sculpture in this city, so that a full record may be given to the public

### A GO BETWEEN THE GRUNTS. These Aquarium Fishes Take Delight in

Pushing Matches.

The blue and yellow striped grunts at the Aquarium often engage in a perfor mance which the Bulletin describes as sparring. A couple of these fishes advance toward

each other until the tips of both the upper and lower jaws touch those of the opposing fish. Then follows something like wrestling movements as they endeavor to push each other backward.

other backward.

During the play, if it be such, the mouth of each fish is opened to the fullest stretch so that the vermilion interior is revealed as a spot of color in the amusing picture.

The grunts have rather plain hues except for their numerous blue and yellow bands, and the sudden opening of the mouth displays an unexpected color which is almost startling.

startling.

This sparring can often be started by attracting the fishes to the glass front of the tank by touching the glass with the outspread fingers. The fishes press forward as they gather together at feeding time, and, finding nothing to eat, one or more pairs may attempt to crowd each other away, threatening or sparring with open mouth.

may attempt to crowd each other away, threatening or sparring with open mouth in the manner described.

On approaching the glass, against which the fingers may be placed, the grunts frequently open the mouth. The tips of the wide opened Jaws will be pressed against the glass following the movements of the finger on the other side. The sparring is more frequent if the fish are hungry. bear of them.

# **NEW WORK FOR HOSPITALS**

IT IS TO GUIDE PATIENTS TO THE RIGHT SHOP.

Experiment in Social Service Work at a Boston Hospital How to Help People Medicines Alone Can't Cure Worry,

Ignorance and Had Habita Treated. Bosron, June 2 .- Under the name of social service work there is being conducted at the Massachusetts General Hospital, though having no organic connection with that institution, an experiment in practical medicine which has no known parallel in the world, and which, started only last October, is considered already to have justified its existence and marked out, besides, a line of development likely to be followed in greater or less measure by all hospitals everywhere.

The undertaking originated with Dr. Richard C. Cabot, one of the physicians to the out patient department of the hospital. Its object is to devise treatment for a very large class of patients whom the hospital has been unable adequately to relieve because their maladies were produced by worry, ignorance, bad habits and the like, which could not be reached by drugs or the surgeon's knife, but needed right knowledge and conduct on the part of the patients themselves to eradicate.

The treatment has been simply by expert common sense and friendly offices to relieve helplessness or dispel ignorance, so as to allow the patients to regain their mental or economic equilibrium, and, in consequence, their bodily health. The persons who need this help make up a considerable proportion of the cases in the out patient department of the hospital, but until this service was organized by Dr. Cabot they had to be turned away or dealt with perfunctorily.

These sick people had, to use Dr. Cabot's phrase, been in the wrong pigeon hole. There are many physical ailments which do not yield to standard treatment, because hey are really complements or results of bad mental states; they tell stories of wrong habits-reveal perhaps a skeleton in the

If the hospital physician, seeking the secret springs of the trouble, penetrated, as he had often to do, the intimate life of a patient, he was forced at last to halt his prescription with a shrug of the shoulders or a shake of the head. What use to go further? The hospital could do nothing for such difficulties The poor and the foolish we have with

us always; their struggles and their stumblings cannot be helped by medicine. Decidedly these people were in the wrong pigeon hole. Nor did it seem altogether their fault; helpless patient stood before helpless doctor.

"We are sorry, but we cannot do anything," the doctors said in effect. "You've come to the wrong shop; it is not medicine you want, it's food, advice, education, vacation, encouragement.

To this Dr. Cabot replied by endeavoring to guide patients to the right shop. Where medicine stopped, he tried to sugest something else. The task, after all; was to cure, by what-

ever means. Dr. Cabot conceives of the hospital as an organism capable of new powers, growing new organs. To be thorough in diagnosis we must look past the patient, as he stands at the door asking for medicine, into his life, his environments, his interests and worries.

The result is a changed outlook of the hospital's duties and its opportunities. In educational matters the newest catch phrase is: "Send the whole child to school"; that is, be thorough, consider the whole nature of the child. The social service work similarly says in effect; "Treat the whole man when he brings his troubles to the hospital." Not simply the disordered stomach or the aching head, but all of the

actual fears and worries which may cause them, must be studied for diagnosis and With the consent of the hospital authorities a corner in one of the new buildings of the out patient department was curtained off and furnished and a trained nurse was engaged to interview the patients as they referred there by the hospital physicians. Each patient came and told

his or her story to the sympathetic attendant. under domestic troubles. These could not be cured, but some of the evil results were palliated. This young woman, who had loved not wisely but too well, was saved from despair or self-violence and, upheld by sympathy, found herself at last both

mother and wife. Another girl, taught the rudiments of right living, springs up like a flower revived. A babe made ill by improper feeding or neglect is protected from its mother's ignorance by the work of the nurse, who instructs the mother as to the diet and care of infants. And, lastly, those patients for whom recovery must be a long upward climb with special treatment. too long and too expensive for the Massachusetts General Hospital to undertake or continue, are sent to other institutions, convalescent homes, &c., which, unguided,

they would never reach. This, briefly stated, is the social service work which has been performed for eight months, so quietly that it is known to but few people in the hospital itself and to fewer

still outside. Like other physicians attached to the Massachusetts General Hospital, Dr. Cabot has been dissatisfied with the treatment given to many of the out patients. The diagnosis is good, but the treatment is perfunctory. This is largely due to the fact that many patients come to it with ailments which neither medicine nor surgery can help. A considerable proportion of the applicants have no business there. Their roubles are not primarily physical.

"They come to the hospital because they are in trouble," says Dr. Cabot, "according to the old liturgical phrase, 'afflicted or distressed in mind, body or estate,' and it is fully as often in the mind or estate as it is in the body that the trouble lies.

"If industrial and domestic distresses are not the whole of the trouble they are often a large part of it. Such cases are outside the field of the ordinary hospital physician, and are likely to be so for some time to come. We at the Massachusetts Hospital, for instance, have had to say in sub

"'Why, you people don't belong here. Sorry, but we can't take you in. We can't treat you effectively. There's absolutely nothing that we can do. You don't need medicine, you don't need surgery. We simply have to let you go. This has always been pitifully discour-

aging to many patients. It has either destroyed their hopes or if not so bad as that has left them without knowing where to go or what to do next. Most of them think they want medicine. If they don't get it, but merely good advice instead, they go I do not know of a similar work ever away dissatisfied and that is the last we

"These conditions have weighed on the out patient physicians tod they seemed unbearable, and out of this feeling grew what we call the social service work.

We started by engaging a woman who is a college graduate and who has had a nurse's training at the Massachusetts General. She also studied social conditions in a college settlement, Dennison House, where

she lived a year. This is Miss G. I. Pelton. "She has charge of the work and I put in an appearance every other day or so to exercise general supervision and talk over any problems that involve the general policy of the undertaking. By March I the bureau was so overrun by patients that we engaged another worker, Miss Augusta W. Burgess, and under these two we have now a number of volunteers. The main work of Miss Burgess consists in visiting patients in their homes, investigating all the circumstances and making reports

"Half of the cases that come to us in the out patient department are, as I have said, in the wrong pigeonhole. Take a specific case. A man comes to us complaining of headache, indigestion, lassitude, loss of ambition

"The old way would have been to treat that man for his symptoms. The newer way was simply to give him good advice about hygiene and send him away. Although most of the doctors were well aware that under such circumstances as these physiological disorders might indicate mental disturbances they do not always have time to go into the causes of the latter.

"The man I mention was strong and hardy. There was no apparent reason why he should show the symptoms he did. But it appeared that he was lying awake at night and worrying. "His wife had left him, he had three or

scarcely knew how to dress or feed them, being, as he confessed, a very poor cook. The real diagnosis of this case was: 'Wife "Now however difficult treatment might be in a case like this there is certainly something to do. We can temporarily care for the children or assist in relieving

the conditions until the father has accommodated himself to his new situation. "This procedure is only carrying out the injunction that every medical student gets from his professors and lecturers, and that medical men are fond of haranguing one another about in hospital and convention. 'Be thorough and go to the bottom of every case,' is the watchword, but with our restricted knowledge of the life conditions of patients, we have been unable to apply this maxim thoroughly. In many

toms only. "Then there are a number of people who for some slight reason or other are discouraged and only need a cheering up. And there is the other class of those who have good reason to worry from having run into financial difficuties more or less

cases we have, in fact, been treating symp-

run into financial difficulties more or less awkward.

"They have fallen to worrying and the worry has produced or aggravated some ailment. It is useless to give these people medicine. You have got to go into the details of their cases—and it is surprising what results you get merely from adopting this point of view.

"As an instance of this: A woman was sent to us whose case did not yield to medi-

sent to us whose case did not yield to medicine. On the surface and even for some dis-tance below it the case was absolutely baf-

"The woman was burdened, it appeared, with a large young family and could not make ends meet, But one of the children make ends meet. But one of the children was of working age and though the mother did not know how to obtain work for this child we have good hope that we shall be able to achieve this solution. Even with the prospect the mother's courage and health have begun to return.

"The work in general when it gets past

"The work in general when it gets past the initial stages begins to divide. The largest single group is the phthisis cases. "Only one in every ten of these can go to a sanitarium or make a change of climate. Up to a year or two ago it was impossible to offer much hope to the other nine. This is no longer the case; something can be

done for almost everybody.

"There are now in Boston two tuberculosis classes, which are made up of paculosis classes, which are made up of partients who care for themselves under a physician and the supervision of visiting nurses. One of these classes is the local one originated and directed by Dr. Joseph H. Pratt and supported by Emmanuel Church and the other is the suburban class, under the direction of Dr. John P. Havres 2d.

application of sanitarium care to home conditions through scientific instruction and constant supervision. This is difficult to do in the suburbs, but it is being done with more or less success by the employment of volunteer unpaid visitors, who keep the patients up to their work of regaining health by holding before them constantly a high standard of living.

"Dr. Hawes meets his patients every Wednesday but no progress could be made

"Dr. Hawes meets his patients every Wednesday, but no progress could be made without the cooperation of thirteen volunteer ladies under the direction of Miss Ellen Emerson 2d, daughter of Dr. Edward Emerson and granddaughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson. A lady in Andover supervises the patients in that town, but comes repicifically to Reston for coursel and inperiodically to Boston for counsel and in-struction. So also ladies in Concord, Woburn, Arlington, Chelsea and other

places have taken up the work.

"Whatever phthisis patients come to us we study and refer to their proper pigeonhole. We avoid duplicating other work of whatever description, in fact. We link ourselves with the Associated Charities and ourselves with the Associated Charlices and other similar organizations. The minute we see any case that can be disposed of by them, we turn it over; that is the system.

"The modified milk class, which has been placed in charge of Miss Gertrude Farmer, is another departure. This aims to correct the same fundamental fault of the hospital.

"We have been taking all the behing."

"We have been taking all the babies offered that we have had room for, curing them of their little allments, if we can, and handing them back to their mothers, pos-sfbly to be prepared anew by improper feed-ing for another course of hospital treatmen. We know absolutely that the hospital some-

We know absolutely that the hospital sometimes gets the same babies back again, and as this costs the hospital about \$20 a baby, it is worth preventing, merely from the hospital's point of view.

"This we aim't to do by opening a class for the mothers and teaching them how to feed their babies. Miss Farmer is a graduate nurse, who does volunteer work under the charge of the out patient physicians in the children's department. The class was started three weeks ago. It has few members now, but will increase when summer produces the usual crop of infantile disorders.

"The last large group comes from the hospital wards. This consists of patients who have been kept as long as possible and have at last to be virtually dumped out of doors. We are now notified about some of these and at the time of their discharge take them over for our sort of treatment.

"The expense of conducting the work is small, though the attendance is growing rapidly. There is no cost except in salaries, which aggregate about \$120 a month. We

which aggregate about \$120 a month. We give little or no money to patients, and what we do give is mainly for travelling expenses. The keynote of our work is just this: We don't mean to turn anybody away without being sure that we have done the best we can or that somebody else is doing the best he can.

"Our work may be regarded as a joint."

the best he can.

"Our work may be regarded as a joint between the hospital and the community which has not yet heretofore existed. The improved social economy of the new departure is apparent, I think. We have treated some 450 cases with encouraging results, and we expect it to be shown that we can in the end save the hospital considerable money by preventing a recurrence of cases, as, for instance, in infantile diseases.

undertaken by any hospital anywhere in the world. The nearest approach to it is the Children's Hospital here in town, where

LETTERS OF LONG AGO. Everyday Documents That Throw Light

on the Life of the Anetents. WASHINGTON, May St .- "Antiquarlans are now engaged in the fascinating task of searching the waste paper of antiquitythat of Greece and Rome-and much new light is being shed upon the everyday life of those wonderful peoples," said Dr.

Moses Emmanuel Cassanowitz of the Smithsonian Institution.

"We find," he continued, "from the relics thus garnered from rubbish that human nature was then very much like what it

is at present.

"Here, for instance, is a letter written by a boy in the country, in Egypt, to his father contemplating a trip to Alexandria eighteen centuries ago. It is on papyrus, but, as you see, when new much resembled the modern sheet of note paper. It reads thus, in very good Greek:

Theon, to his father Theon, greeting: You have done a fine thing not to take me with you to the city. If you won't take me with you to Alexandria I won't write a letter or speak to you, or say good by to you; and if you go to Alexandria I won't take your hand nor ever greet you again. That is what will happen if you won't take me. Mother said to Archelaus, 'It quite upsets him to be left behind. It was nice of you to send me presents \* \* on the 12th, the day you sailed. Send me a lyre, please. If you don't, I won't eat, I won't drink. There, now! Good by.

now! Good by.

"It is just beginning to be recognized that these sources of information on the life of the ancients are full of human interest, to say nothing of their value in the eye of the antiquarian. It is only recently that explorers have undertaken to sift the rubbish heaps of antiquity for those memorials contained in letters, business papers, official documents, &c., eloquent as telling what manner of people they emanated from and their social and political environment. four small children on his hands and he

emanated from and their social and political environment.

"The Egyptian exploration fund has been productive of much that has been done in that direction and the lower valley of the Nile has yielded a vast wealth of papyri, written in all possible languages and separated in time by thousands of years. Unlike the literary finds of previous explorations, such as that undertaken, for instance, in the valley of Mesopotamia, these papyri do not represent the remains of royal and patrician libraries or temple archives. They are the fugitive remains that have survived from the discarded rubbish of long vanished centuries—old minute books and ledgers from public and private offices, second hand and worn out books.

"These finds are of unquestioned value

and private offices, second hand and worn out books.

"These finds are of unquestioned value to the historian of the future. No district has yet yielded so plentiful a supply of documents of this description as the Fayum, situated west of the Nile and southwest of Cairo, and in ancient times containing the famous Lake Moeris and the Labyrinth. For the last twenty-five years this section has been sending a steady stream of data to the great museums of the world, bearing upon the every day life of the ancients.

"The great mass of these papyri is of a non-literary character and their contents of the most varied description—love letters, leases and loans, bills and discharges, marriage contracts and divorces, proclamations and notices of penalties, minutes of law proceedings, assessments and receipts, besides school exercises, magical tests, charms, and horoscopes, day books, &c.

&c.

"Those in Greek, numbering many thousands, cover a period of about a thousand years. The oldest go back to the time of the early Ptolemies, or to the third century B. C., while others are of the Byzantine era. A lesser source of supply has been found in the padding and wrapping of mummies, for which inscribed papyri were often used, especially in the Fayum.

"The significance of these documents for our knowledge of antiquity, in the largest sense of the word, cannot be overrated. They mean a resuscitation for us of a large and hitherto unknown part of the life

and hitherto unknown part of the life of the ancients. Here are some of the subjects treated in a recent acquisition of these documents. The language is Greek:
"A proclamation or edict of a prefect concerping archives; military accounts—com-missariat; report of a public physician account of the default of a treasury official;

repair of public buildings; street repairs; report of a public meeting; search for a crim-inal; warrant for arrest; registration of a slave; emancipation of a slave; receipt for tax on beer.

"A rather lurid light is thrown on the conditions of the period by a so-called

conditions of the period by a so-called 'libellus,' or affidavit of having performed the required sacrifices, in the presence of commissioners appointed for the purpose, by an old man suspected of being a Christian, during the persecution of Christians by the Emperor Decius.

"Turning to domestic relations, here you see a monthly meat bill of a cook; an invitation to dinner; an invitation to a wedding; repudiation of a betrothal; letter concerning a professional rat catcher; complaint against a husband; complaint against a wife: a deed of divorce, &c. Lots of material for a newspaper, but 1,800 years old." rial for a newspaper, but 1,800 years old."

## BACK TO STEAMBOATING.

Plan of Kansas City Merchants to Make the Railroads Lower Their Rates. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.-If the plans of

Kansas City merchants who are not satisfied with the rates charged by the railroads do not go awry steamboating on the Missouri, long regarded as a lost occupation, will be resumed.

The Missouri has a reputation for being

a steamboat graveyard. In one bend of the river not far below this city eight steamers went down in two years in the palmy days before the railroad.

The river channel is always shifting, and this leaves sand bars and snags to catch even the most skilful of pilots. A man may be thoroughly familiar with the channel on the down voyage, but by the time he gets back on the return the main stream may be running a quarter of a mile distant from its

Steamboating received its deathblow Steamboating received its deathblow when the insurance companies refused to issue risks upon any of the boats. Inasmuch as the boats cost all the way from \$40,000 to \$75,000, no one has been found to engage in steamboating on the Missouri in uninsured vessels, altough under the old freight and passenger schedules it required only about four round trips to get back the first cost of the boat.

only about four round trips to get back the first cost of the boat.

There is still a big fleet of boats going out of St. Louis every week. Kansas City wholesalers have been trying to induce some of these steamboat men to run between Kansas City and St. Louis, but they won't do it. They advise the jobbers to buy a boat and operate it. and operate it.

and operate it.

Their objections are no longer founded on the condition of the river, but upon commercial conditions. They could not exact an arbitrary rate from customers as in the days before the railroad, and as fast as one customer was secured for a steamboat the railroads would lure him away with lower rates.

with lower rates.
Several years ago Kansas City jobbers
got uneasy about the railroad rate situation and started three boats in competition.
The railroads reduced rates as long as the
stockholders kept the boats going, but
when they tired of a losing investment and
sold out rates began again to creep upward. ward.
The new plan is to build but one boa

and use that as a club not only to make the railroads reduce rates, but also to keep them down. As long as rates were satisfactory the boat would remain tied up When they went upward the boat would be put the corvice. put into service.

Just now the men behind the project are

Just now the men behind the project are figuring how to fix it so that they can't lose. Under the three boat plan it was often found that stockholders insisted upon loading them up with their own low rate freight and letting high rate freight that belonged to others se upon the wharf. Engineers have been at work and have reported that the Missouri is not so dangerous at it once was. Navigation has improved, boatmen know more and are less reckless, and the engineers have found ways to avoid the treachery of the river in many instances. There is seven feet of water all the way from Kansas City to St. Louis, and a 500 ton boat that would draw twenty-six inches of water when empty and no more than six feet when loaded would fill the bill.

# TOTEES BEYOND THE PALE

RICH PEOPLE THE SOCIAL SET. TLEMENTS CAN'T REACH.

They Often Visit These Places and Their Questions and Hemarka Indicate Varled Forms of Misapprehension as to the Nature and Purposes of Settlements

Much has been written about social settle. ments in tenement districts of large cities, but there is one side of it rarely discussed the experience of the residents with well to do visitors who come every day to be shown around "the institution." plain the quote marks it should be said that the pet dread of residents is of having the settlement confounded with an institu

The idea of the settlement movement in the public mind is still vague. Almost any one will explain what a settlement is accomplishing, but the information usually is far from accurate. "What place is this?" a resident heard a

working girl ask her friend in passing one

"It's a place where old maids work for their board," was the reply. "Poor old things!" exclaimed the first.

The verb to tote is part of the settlement vocabulary, introduced by a Southern resident, and those toted about the settle. ment are known as totees. The totee has various motives for visiting the noble work and appears in various characters.

"Where do you keep the dead hodies?" one disappointed visitor asked, and the toter was naturally surprised by this question until she learned that the guest thought the "institution contained a morgue.

The sentimental lady comes to the settlement to admire and to see. A visitor of this variety at the end of a long hour of questions and comments about "the mission" saw the brother of a resident coming from football.

"And that," she sighed, "is one of the dear boys you have saved, I suppose?" The exhausted resident could only reply,

We hope so." A lady from the country was toted up and about and down the three or four stories of the seven buildings and showed not one spark of interest till she came to the resident dining room, where luncheon was served. Here at last the knitted wool teapot holder moved her to enthusiastic exclamations of approval, and she asked if it had been made

by one of the "inmates." Young students of sociology from colleges and universities come, notebooks in hand, and jot down any incident or accident they may observe as material for theses on "The Cause and Cure of Slums," briskly taking a bird's eye view of the place and its surroundings while the toter races behind with almost breathless and absolutely ineffectual

Many totees come with a panacea for all the troubles of the poor. There is the person who calls attention to

the limitless advantages of the country. "Why don't you teach the mothers to keep their homes and children clean?" is a favorite suggestion of the suburban lady

This lady has perfect health, a good in-

come, one child, three servants, and an

occasional sewing woman. She lives away from the city, in a town where the street cleaning ordinance is enforced; she has three bath tubs in the house and plenty of hot and cold water. The nurse of her one little girl finds it hard to keep the child always clean. Nevertheless, it is difficult to explain to the suburbanite why the tenement mother does not keep her rooms and family tidy.

The resident is generally forced to admit that many tenement mothers are weary and bitter, and have about given up the struggle with poverty, filth, rats, vermin and bad plumbing. "Domestic service" is a favorite panace for the problem of the working girl.

"Domestic service is practically an open field," the ladies say. "A good home, good wages-treated like one of the family almost." "My girls," they say, "get off every other Thursday after luncheon, and every other Sunday after 4 in the afternoon. They

never work before half past 6 in the morning and have nothing much to do after half past 8 in the evening." "I even show them how to take care of their room and keep their bureau drawers

in order," said one well meaning totee.

The toter tries to tell her why the girls persist in choosing stores and factories. "Their idea of a good home is not the kitchen, a back bedroom and back door of some one else's house." she said. "They want to live with their own families when they can. They aim to be entirely free from supervision and dictation after a ten-hour work day. They even have the desire to take care of their own bureau drawers in their own way. They wish the use of a front door and a little parlor for their callers, and they count on all the evenings and every Sunday off. These advantages they hope to enjoy with factory

or shop work. It is not much but it is something." Most of the totees then go away feeling that the settlement is giving the working girl "very great airs, indeed." When they epeat the conversation in their own way their husbands tell them that settlements are "hotbeds of anarchy and socialism."

"Aren't you making these people discontented?" is a very common question. Another is, "Are these people grateful?" Many totees think that if the saloons were closed the slums would blossom like a garden. Many are disappointed at not finding religious exercises a part of the daily programme.

The temperance enthusiast hardly understands the resident's doubt of the wisdom of removing the so-called respectable saloon without offering a substitute. The Presbyterian is not always convinced that no Catholic, no Jew, no atheist would come to a settlement which made Protestant religious services conspicuous.

Clubwomen from new and enterprising towns have often expressed regret that there were no slums where they lived One woman said her daughter talked 60 much of the poor that she almost wished there were none.

About Christmas time Christian m take their children to the settlemen "It makes them so much more contented with what they have," some of these Perhaps the most discouraging

is the one who gets an impression problem of the very poor and of t "noble work." She thinks it that mothers can leave their two babies at the creche while they of work.

learn not to join those dreadful when he sees how kind the car who give so generously of their support settlements. She thinks men and girls of the slums mu to live so near the Sunday conce gets the address of the woman genuine Russian bronze candles passes through the streets of the northood quite unseeing and happy, ing her bronzes off.